

PICTORIAL
REFLEX
OF
SALT LAKE CITY
and VICINITY

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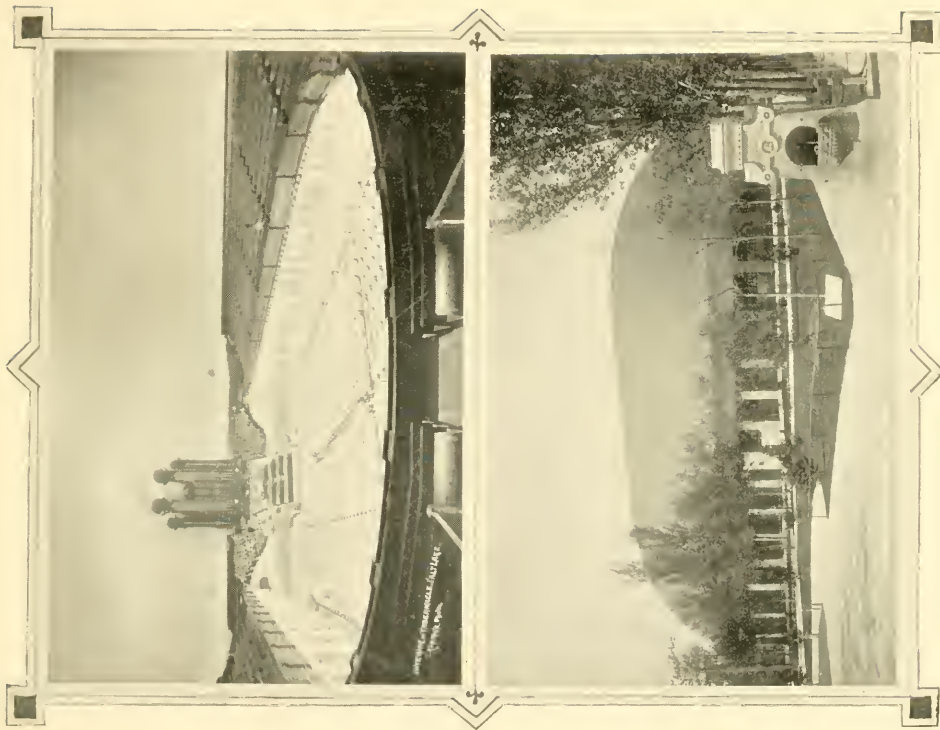
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SALT LAKE MORMON TEMPLE—Dedicated April, 6, 1893.



MORMON TABERNAULE.



WEST SIDE SALT LAKE CITY AND VALLEY.—From Capital Hill.



VIEW FROM TEMPLE.—East side Salt Lake City and Valley.



Tabernacle Decorated.
Front Door, Temple.

Temple Square
Annex to Temple.

Art Window in Temple.
The Great Organ.



Lion House, President's Office, Bee Hive House
Interior Assembly Hall.

Lion House Entrance

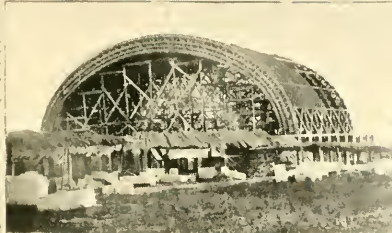
Assembly Hall
Grave of Brigham Young.



Gardo House.
Last Portrait, Brigham Young.

Deseret News Building.
Original Eagle Gate.

Bee Hive House.
Eagle Gate.—Rebuilt.



Tabernacle Constructing.
Oldest House in City.

Brigham Young's
School House.

Curiosity Shop.
Typical Sidewalk.



CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING SALT LAKE



PROGRESS BUILDING



WATCH BUILDING



HOOPER BLOCK



J.M. BUILDING



DOOLEY BLOCK POST OFFICE BUILDING



MCCORNICK BLOCK.



BUSINESS BLOCK.





Company Quarters,
The Circle.

Band Stand
VIEWS AT FORT DOUGLAS.

Looking South.
Officers' Quarters.



Jewish Synagogue,
St. Mark's Cathedral (Episcopal),
First Methodist.

St. Mary's (Catholic) School,
First Congregational,
First Baptist

St. Paul's (Episcopal),
Swedish Lutheran,
First Presbyterian.

SOME DENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES.



FRANKLIN



SUMNER



14th St



BRYANT



LAGOON



WASHINGTON



LINCOLN



HAMILTON



JACKSON

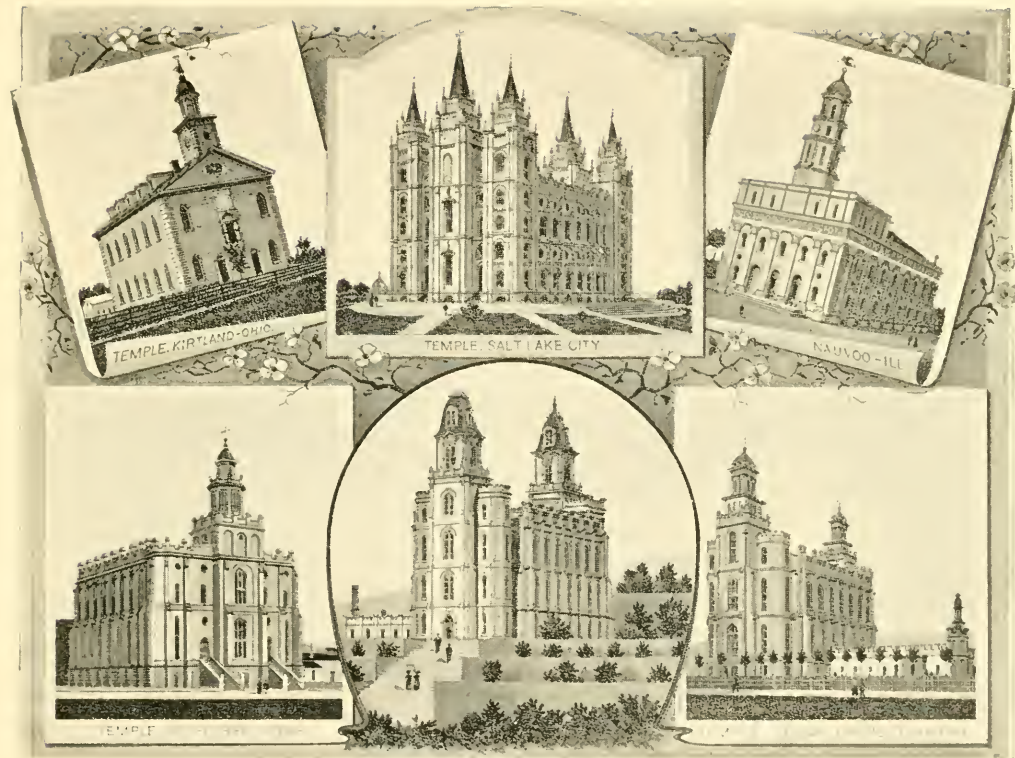
TYPES SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



UTAH'S BEST CROP

GATHERED BY C. R. SAVAGE
ART BAZAR, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

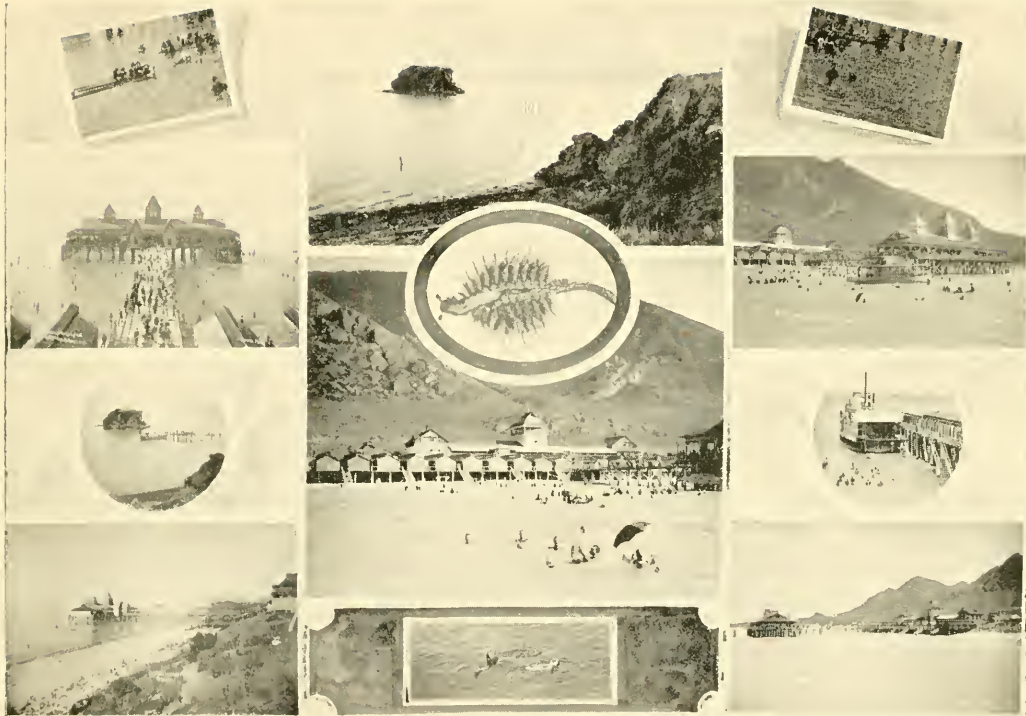
1908





East First South Street.
West First South Street.

Main Street, below Z. C. M. I.
West Second South Street, from Postoffice.



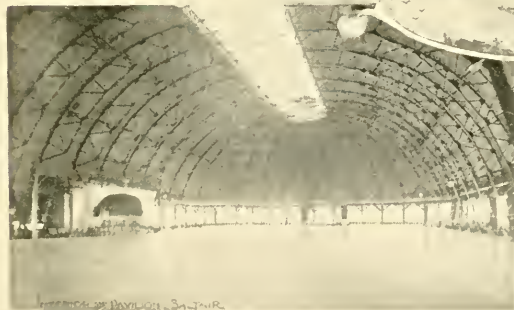
Rafters. The Pavilion.
Black Rock. The Beach.

Black Rock
The Bath Houses.

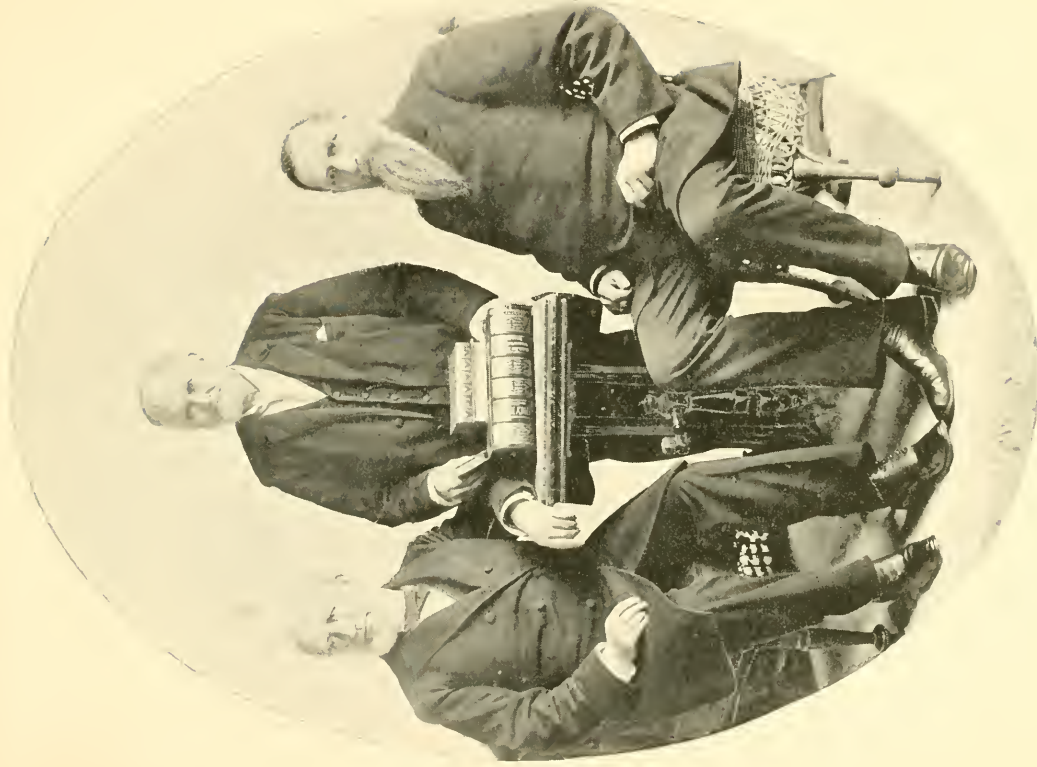
Brine Shrimp.
Floating.

A Skiff. The Mountains.
Steamer Garfield. Looking East.

GARFIELD BEACH BATHING RESORT (U. P. RY.), GREAT SALT LAKE.



SALT AIR BEACH AND PAVILION.



GEORGE Q. CANNON. WILLFORD WOODRUFF. JOSEPH F. SMITH.
First Presidency Mormon Church.



Beck's Hot Springs.—Exterior and Interior.



Knutsford Hotel,
Mormon Church University.

Templeton Hotel,
St. Mary's Academy (Catholic).



ALPHOTO-ENG. CO. S.

TYPES OF INDIANS.



PICTORIAL REFLEX

—OF—

Salt Lake City and Vicinity

INCLUDING LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC
EDIFICES, HOTELS, BUSINESS BLOCKS, CHURCHES, INDIANS,
BATHING RESORTS, ETC., AND A VARIETY OF INFOR-
MATION, VALUABLE FOR THE TOURIST
OR RESIDENT, FROM RELIABLE
SOURCES.

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hurry
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TO THE PUBLIC.



In issuing this brochure, I ask its acceptance by the traveling public, and by home friends, on the ground that all its contents are reliable, and that in a brief form it supplies information culled from the best authorities. It is believed that the truth regarding this unique city, Territory and people will be appreciated, and that the future development of Utah will be of increasing interest to every purchaser and reader of the REFLEX—at least, such is the desire of

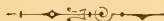
Yours Respectfully,

C. R. SAVAGE.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS



Pictorial Reflex of Salt Lake City AND VICINITY.



Page 1.—THE GREAT TEMPLE.

Forty-one years have elapsed since, amid solemn acclaim and with august ceremony, the foundation and corner-stones of this all-important structure were laid by President Young and his compeers. Many who there officiated, including the inspired leader himself, have already joined the great majority.

Meanwhile, the edifice itself has gone forward to that assured completion which was decreed, in the April Conference of 1892, with uplifted hands, that its dedication should take place on the sixth of April, 1893.

This consummation required almost superhuman effort, but on the day determined, before the assembled Priesthood of the Church, after solemn service, its dedication to God was made by President Wilford Woodruff, according to precedents long established. Services were continued for over two weeks in order that some 50,000 persons from all parts of the Territory, Canada, Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and "the islands of the sea," might attend the imposing ceremonials.

The Temple stands upon the east side of what is known as the Temple Block—the very spot

designated by President Young on the day the pioneers arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, July 24, 1847.

The building itself is 186 feet long and 99 feet in width. The foundation is 10 feet thick, but the walls were drawn in from story to story until they only measure 5 feet at the square, 100 feet above the basement.

All the outer walls and towers are of white granite, quarried some twenty miles from the city. Most of this material came in later years by rail, but it began when ox-teams afforded the only method of transportation, involving enormous cost.

Its architecture is symbolic throughout, and consequently unique. Three towers adorn either end, the centre ones being highest and the eastern three, higher than the western. The east centre one is 220 feet high, surmounted by the angelic figure of "Moroni," 12½ feet in height, made of hammered copper, gilded. The figure is a majestic one. He is represented as in the act of delivering his trumpet message of warning, yet of "Glad Tidings" to all the nations of the earth.

The interior of the Temple is, of course, adapted to the Mormon view of its necessities and purposes. Some of its rooms are of astonishing grandeur and beauty, others less ornate are yet characteristically chaste and attractive. Hot water is used for heating, and electric lights for illumination. Sanitary appliances are perfect, and two elevators will meet the requirements of the initiated. Varied estimates have been made as to the cost of this grand house. Probably from four to five million dollars have been expended upon it. Much of this was, as is known, in kind, and part in labor, although latterly much cash has been donated for its appointments. The whole, however, has been voluntary, and being erected more for ceremonial than for general worship, it will, of course, be understood that none but members of the Mormon Church are permitted to invade its seclusion or to become familiar either with this, or with others noted further on in this connection.

Page 2.—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE MORMON TABERNACLE.

The genius of the Mormon people for great gatherings, such as their annual and semi-annual Conferences, and the habit of bringing together for Sabbath services and sacrament, members of the faithful from the twenty-three wards (originally twenty) of this city, doubtless led to the conception

and erection of this vast auditorium (150x250 and 80 feet high) being the largest house for religious worship in the world, where hearing is an indispensable.

Our view of the interior is taken from the east end of the surrounding gallery, and it gives a good idea as to its use and convenience for large congregations. For many years these Conferences assembled in a large bowery erected on the same block, but this not being suitable for wet weather, that great leader, President Brigham Young, determined upon an effort to accommodate the immense numbers who convened on such occasions. It is almost needless to say that this building was only ample for a little while, though its seating capacity is about 9000 (yet about 11,000 have been packed into it), and now overflow meetings are indispensable on special occasions.

The construction of this building is unique, in that it is without a pillar support, the latticed truss work of the roof is ten feet from ceiling to shingles, and its mammoth arches rest upon forty-four stone piers, giving that semi-oval appearance which it presents. Between these sandstone piers there are twenty double doors, each nine feet wide, all opening outward. With these and the capacious stairways from the gallery, it is said that the largest congregation can find egress in less than five minutes.

The facilities for ventilation come from two large windows in the roof and from glazed sash between the piers and above the doors, which ensure both light and circulation. For evening services, concerts, and entertainments, gas and electricity are used for lighting, and in cold weather its great spaces are made warm and comfortable by steam.

The Great Organ is a remarkable feature of this world-famed building. Its dimensions are 30x33 feet and it is 48 feet high. Its bellows are inflated by air from four large water motors, and its compass comprises 67 stops and includes 2648 pipes. The seats as seen in proximity thereto accommodate an unpaid choir of 400, but for great choruses this is enlarged to nearly 1000 voices.

This choir is under the direction of Prof. Evan Stephens, whose ability as a leader has been tested in all directions, musically, and his labor and studious efforts have been unremittingly seconded by the equally accomplished organist, Prof. Joseph J. Daynes. This grand body of singers had the distinguished honor of securing second prize in the Grand International Chorus Contest at the Columbian World's Exposition, for which contest, they had less than three months' notice.

The main work of this combination is for the Sabbath services, where the singing is congregational or solely by the choir, as may seem desirable. It may be noted, too, that nearly all the

musical exercises, consisting of hymns and anthems, are original, or composed by prominent musicians and poets of the Mormon Church. The instrument itself is mainly of Utah creation. Its construction was superintended by Mr. Joseph Ridges, and afterwards many valuable improvements were made by Messrs. Johnson and Taylor, so that to-day it is a rare musical treat to hear it played.

The four rows of seats below the choir are occupied by dignitaries and officials holding different grades of Priesthood in the Mormon Church. The upper one is reserved for the first presidency of the Church, the second for the twelve apostles, the third for the presidency of the stake, his counselors, expected speakers and others, while the fourth and lowest is reserved for the lesser, or Aaronic Priesthood, and, until recently, for those who administered the sacrament, which occurred every Sabbath, and occupied about an hour. Water is used instead of wine in this ordinance. The sacrament is now administered only in the respective Ward Meeting Houses each Sunday evening. At present all the seats in the house are free, no collections are taken and services begin every Sunday at two P. M. No visitors to Salt Lake should fail to attend one of these services. It only occupies about an hour and a half, the one restriction being that those who do attend will remain until the close of the services.

The first stone of this building was laid April 5th, 1865, and it was completed and dedicated October 6, 1867. Since that time the grounds have been laid out with walks, trees and flowers, and in summer form quite an attraction. Some monster concerts have been given within its walls: Patti, Juch, and other noted singers have sung there, while the greatest of musical conductors, the late far-famed P. S. Gilmore, Theo. Thomas, and John Phillip Sousa have led therein, their satellites to increased appreciation and renown.

The cost of the building was about \$300,000.

Page 3.—WEST SIDE OF SALT LAKE CITY AND VALLEY.

This view is taken from Prospect Hill near Anderson's Tower. In the foreground is seen City Creek, the principal water supply of Salt Lake City. A fine system of pipes and ditches distributes, for domestic and irrigating purposes, this clear mountain water. The great pressure in the mains, 170 pounds to the square inch, is of great value in extinguishing fires. Were it not that the stream is slightly charged with lime, its water would be the best supplied to any city in the world.

The Oquirrh or West Mountains, seen in the distance, divide Salt Lake from Tooele Valley. The well-known "Old Reliable" mining camp of Bingham Cañon is about twenty miles distant, southwest, and is reached by the R. G. W. Ry. Gold and silver and lead, in immense quantities are annually produced by the different methods. The broad tract of land lying beyond the city is being rapidly reclaimed and brought under cultivation by means of canals, which have their sources in the River Jordan, the outlet of Utah Lake; the starting points being in the Narrows, at the south end of Salt Lake Valley.

Further reference to this point of observation will be found in "Rambles Afoot," in the general items of information. Visitors will be well repaid by the views obtained and the many objects of interest that are plainly seen from this interesting spot.

Page 4.—EAST SIDE OF SALT LAKE CITY AND VALLEY FROM THE TEMPLE.

This scene embraces a near view of the central part of the city, showing Main Street and the Templeton Hotel, the great Mormon store and factory, and other important structures. Away in the distance, is the famed Wasatch range of mountains, whose highest peak is 11,500 feet high. Nearly all of the land between the city and the base of the mountains is dotted with homes and cultivated fields; in fact, there are but few spots unoccupied by settlers in the eastern half of the Valley. The streams, known as Emigration Creek, Parley's Creek, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood Creek, and Little Cottonwood Creek, pour down their crystal waters in great abundance, to fructify and cover with herbage, the once desolate land that the industry of man has interlaced with tiny canals—a network of irrigating ditches traversing the entire surface of available land, the results in many instances being wonderful as to quantity and quality of crops and fruits produced.

Page 5.—TEMPLE BLOCK—ANNEX TO TEMPLE; ART WINDOW IN TEMPLE; ORGAN AS IT IS—AS DECORATED, AND TEMPLE DOOR.

This view embraces many objects of peculiar interest to the stranger—the principal object being the Temple Block, as seen from the Templeton Hotel, embracing in one, the Temple, Tabernacle, and

Assembly Hall, with the distant view of Antelope Island in the Great Salt Lake. The grounds around the Temple are tastefully laid out; those in the immediate vicinity of the Tabernacle are already parked.

The Annex is the entrance to the Temple, and here the office of the Recorder of the Temple is found. It is his business to record the various items and persons connected with Temple work.

The art window is curious from the fact that it is the only place inside the building photographed after its completion. It represents the visit of the heavenly messengers to Joseph Smith, previous to the organization of the church. It is in one of the interior rooms and not visible from the outside. The organ, as a near view, is also introduced, showing its appearance when the building was once decorated for a grand celebration, and as it appears to-day. Full particulars concerning this wonderful instrument will be found in the article on the interior of the Tabernacle. The view of the door on the east end shows its solid and ornate appearance. It is plainly visible from the street gate. The materials used were brought from the East.

Page 6.—LION AND BEE-HIVE HOUSES, ASSEMBLY HALL, INTERIOR OF ASSEMBLY HALL, GRAVE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Lion House and the *Bee-hive House* are noted as having been the residences of President Brigham Young and his extensive family. The former was built 1853-4 and the latter some time afterward.

President Young exhibited his love for emblematic decoration by placing the lion couchant over the vestibule of the Lion House. This gave the name to the residence. It was modelled and cut in stone by an early Mormon, Mr. Wm. Ward, lately deceased. The bee-hive crowning the then pretentious edifice gave the title of the "Bee-hive House," which it veritably was, for in and around it were the conveniences for a pioneer family and workmen in great numbers.

Between the two residences mentioned can be seen *the private offices* of President Young. He used to receive there his visitors and the associate officials of the Church. Many of the latter's portraits, with other souvenirs of Church history, decorate the walls. The Deseret Telegraph had its original quarters here. Through it, communication was had with presiding men all over the Territory. In-

timations of danger from hostile Indians and other matters were thus quickly known. These offices and appointments are still used by the present Church Authorities.

The Assembly Hall (exterior and interior) is situated in the southwest corner of the Temple Block. This handsome edifice is 120x68 feet. It was built by Master Workman Henry Grow from designs by Mr. Obed Taylor. The central tower, 130 feet from the ground, sustains as a vane the suggestive figure of an angel, with the trumpet of warning. Its interior is somewhat on the plan of the adjoining Tabernacle, but it is used mainly for the Stake Priesthood and as an overflow meeting house at the general Conferences. Some 2400 people can be comfortably seated in its cozy interior, and when its fine organ and 100 choristers occupy, at such times, the west end of the building it presents an attractive interior. Its decorations are reminders of Temple building and early incidents of Church history, and were the handiwork of the late William C. Morris.

Passing under the Eagle Gate and turning to the right, up First Street, brings one to the grave of President Brigham Young, the great leader, pioneer, and prophet of the Mormon people. Thousands visit in appreciative mood, this sacred locality where all that was mortal of the great leader, who has been likened unto Moses, waits the trump of the resurrection.

History has not yet done justice to this mighty man. Even his own people, to whom his word was law and by whom his judgment was unquestioned, fail somewhat in this respect. They know that he led a persecuted people from barbarous Illinois, into the wilderness where there was quietude and peace; that he gave uncounted suggestions and set an example by inaugurating all the improvements during early days; that to his foresight and genius this city owes its grandeur and beauty; that his imprint was but the foreshadowing of its destiny as the great metropolis of this entire inter-mountain region; that villages, towns, cities, school-houses, churches, and temples sprang up at the bidding of his inspired power; that generations will continue to build upon the foundation he was privileged to lay; that his genius was far-reaching in all things pertaining to the upbuilding of the country, and that as the years roll by, the value of his work increases and the power of his genius stands out in bolder relief. The leading economic traits of his teachings were to keep out of debt, develop your own resources, sustain home enterprises, be producers and not consumers, and to the working man his advice was, to always have a year's supply ahead.

**Page 7.—EAGLE GATE; GARDO HOUSE; DESERET NEWS OFFICE; BEE-HIVE HOUSE;
ORIGINAL EAGLE GATE; LAST PORTRAIT TAKEN OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.**

The Eagle Gate, as it was called, is immediately east of the Bee-hive. It was the gateway leading into President Young's private grounds, and also into City Creek Cañon, which at that time was a toll road. The bird was carved in wood by Mr. Ralph Ramsey. To preserve it as an evidence of early budding art along with those already mentioned, it has been lately coppered. The original pedestals upon which its supports stood have also been rebuilt in a more artistic style, so that as a landmark and a memory it may now remain for many years to come.

The Gardo House was erected by Brigham Young, who intended to use it wherein to receive his friends. He died soon after its erection, when it was used as a parsonage by his successor, John Taylor. Under the Confiscation Act of Congress, it passed into the hands of a receiver, and is now used as a branch of the Keeley Institute. One day this great Nation will make restitution, and return it to the people to whom it belongs.

The Office of the Deseret News is introduced to show the building wherein the first paper was published west of the Missouri River, June 15, 1850. It started with 300 subscribers. The price was \$2.50 for six months. It is the Church organ and the people's friend, the oldest and most trusted paper west of the Missouri River. Its daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions find access everywhere into Mormon circles, where it is honored for its ability, honesty, fidelity and purity, such as befits and glorifies a truly family journal.

The location corners on South and East Temple Streets in proximity to the Temple, and to the tithing office and premises in the rear, now, however, in the hands of a receiver, as part of the great confiscation project, intended by legislation to cripple and divest of its power, the Mormon Church.

It has always been understood that tithing was a tenet of faith among the Mormons. This being in kind, has been utilized by paying workmen upon the Temple and other public buildings, by ministering to the poor and needy of the Church, and to Indians whose hunting grounds are now occupied by this prosperous community. The premises are unique in their way and interesting to the inquiring tourist.

The near view of the Bee-hive House gives a more accurate idea of the building than the Lion House and Bee-hive combined picture. It was in this building that Brigham Young died. At

present it is not used as a residence, its internal arrangements having been changed since the great leader died.

This portrait of President Brigham Young was taken by the writer in 1876, one year before his death, and on arising he said, "This is the last portrait you will ever take of me." Sad to relate his words were fulfilled—he never sat for another. He sat as he usually did, without any after-arrangement, the object being to show his every-day appearance when in his office. He was always particular as to his appearance, always dignified and full of personal magnetism.

**Page 8.—OLDEST HOUSE IN THE CITY; SECTION OF ROOF OF THE TABERNACLE;
BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SCHOOL-HOUSE; CURIOSITY SHOP IN THE TENTH
WARD; TYPICAL SIDEWALK.**

This unique relic illustrated dates away back to pioneer days. It was one of the first buildings erected in the "old fort," and is to-day the only remaining one of that historic time. The susceptible observer holds in reverence this rare old house, mayhap, indulges a hope that from its present location in the rear of Zebulon Jacobs' residence, corner of First North and West Temple, it may yet be transferred and preserved with sacred and jealous care, say in a treasure house with other mementoes, if such there are, of "the times which tried men's souls."

Immediately northeast of the Eagle Gate is *the old schoolhouse* where the children of President Young were educated. The third house east, called the White House, was among the first erected after the old fort was abandoned. It was occupied by the first wife and family of President Young.

The section of *the roof of the old Tabernacle* is introduced to show the method of its construction. It is known as the "Howe truss" principle, being susceptible of sustaining an extraordinary strain and weight at the same time. Solidity and strength are its great characteristics.

The strange combination of odd ornamentation, as exemplified in the so-called "Curiosity Shop," is found in the Tenth Ward. It is the work of a man who does not know where to begin, or to leave off, in attempting architectural decoration. Thousands visit the building, and for this reason it is reproduced.

The typical sidewalk shows what is enjoyed by the residents in localities where the first settlers obeyed the advice of Brigham Young, and that was "plant trees"—advice we should all heed.

Page 9.—CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

The grand *City and County Building* combined, is situated on the ten acre block known as the Eighth Ward Square, between First East or State and Second East Streets and between Fourth and Fifth South Streets. It is a pretentious building in what is called the Romanesque style of architecture, five stories in height and 272x156 feet on the ground. Conspicuous over all surrounding buildings will be the central tower, 250 feet high, surmounted by the figure of Columbia. Four corner towers, with emblematical statuary, will be 120 feet in height. Kyune stone and brick are the materials used. Several stories will be fire-proof and the cost is assumed to be at least half a million dollars. The grounds are beautifully parked.

The handsome and substantial, though sombre-looking structure known as the *Dooly Block*, is quite an accession to the architecture of this city. Facing the north, its dark red stone front looks cold, but it makes a fine Post-office, and the Third Judicial District Courts being held in it, make every room valuable for officials and lawyers whose professions associate them with the courts.

The beautiful *McCornick Block* on the corner of First South and East Temple is a building of which any city might be proud. It is built of dressed Kyune (Utah) stone and having a southern aspect, with splendid elevator privileges, its multitude of sunny rooms are all easily rented at good prices.

The figure on this page is the ideal representation of the *Angel Moroni*—of the Book of Mormon History—which crowns the summit of the central eastern tower of the Salt Lake Temple. The figure itself is 12½ feet in height, made of copper and richly gilded. The trumpet in his hand typifies the proclamation of the Gospel predicted in 14th Rev., 6th verse. The head is encircled by a coronet of electric fire, and all the pinnacles of the towers of that wondrous building carry similar suggestive circles of this modern scientific light.

The *Progress Building* on Main Street is an imposing structure erected by the Auerbach Bros., has an elevator and convenient office floors. Cost of construction, \$80,000; occupied on the ground floor by the Western Hardware Company and the Gallacher Trunk Company.

The *Wasatch Building* is located on the northeast corner of Second South and Main Streets. Though older than the others illustrated, with the exception of the Co-operative or Z. C. M. I. Store, it may justly be called a fine addition to the business houses of the city. It was erected by the late

Nicholas Groesbeck. The Union Pacific's general ticket and freight offices are on the corner of this building.

The *Constitution Building* is located on the site of the old one, which the Z. C. M. I. store once occupied. It is justly called one of the best blocks in the city for solidity and general convenience. The whole upper part is arranged for offices, with elevator and steam heaters all through the building. The cost was nearly \$125,000. The lower floors are occupied by Margetts Bros., Young Bros., John C. Cuttler & Bro., and Barnes-Hardy Company. It is half a block from Temple Block on the west side of Main Street.

The *Dinwoodey Block* was erected by Henry Dinwoodey on the site of his building burned in 1890. It is occupied by the Dinwoodey Furniture Company, and is devoted entirely to their business. The cost was \$70,000. Location, half a block west from Main Street on West First South.

Chamber of Commerce is on West Second South, one and a half blocks west of Main Street. It was built by the Board of Trade Building Company at a cost of \$68,000, the ground, having been previously donated by adjacent property holders, was valued at \$25,000. The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce are on the second floor, conveniently reached by passenger and freight elevators. The offices of the Rio Grande Western are on the third floor, and the U. S. Signal Service is on the upper one. Visitors to Salt Lake will be well repaid by a visit to the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where many of the mineral, agricultural, and manufactured products of Utah are on exhibition. The Pioneer Library Association has its books in the same hall.

The *Hooper Block*, owned by Mrs. J. E. Caine and Miss Cora Hooper, cost \$80,000. The ground floor is occupied by the Cunningham Company. The upper floors are occupied principally by prominent lawyers, and reached by elevator. It is close to the east side of Main Street on East First South.

The *Commercial Block*, one of the finest in the city, cost \$250,000; has elevator, and offices on upper floors, and the Commercial National Bank on the first floor; is on the corner of Commercial and East Second South Streets; it was built in 1890.

Co-operative Store, or Z. C. M. I., is located on the east side of Main Street, just south of the Templeton Hotel. It is four stories high, including basement, with a frontage of 110 feet and a depth of 318 feet. It has lately erected an addition on the north, with 65 feet front and 100 feet in depth.

Being the parent store or centre of that great system of co-operative merchandising which was

founded by President Brigham Young in 1868, it commands a great deal of attention at home and abroad.

From it radiates that trade method reaching from New Mexico and Arizona to Idaho and whose purpose was to cheapen all commodities by bringing the producer and the consumer into proximity, and to prevent, by the magnitude of its stock, the creation of corners, under any circumstances.

It carries a stock valued at one and a quarter millions. Its employes number nearly 200 and its sales reach annually four to five million dollars. Its capital stock is \$1,250,000. Wilford Woodruff is President, and in all trade centres its credit is A 1. Its officers and directors are among the leading men of the Territory, and its branch houses in Ogden, Logan, and Idaho Falls are models of business character and undisputed influence, in each respective locality.

Connected with the merchandise department, on the northeast, is the great Shoe and Clothing Factory which employs some 250 hands, and turns out, from its combined departments, some \$270,000 worth of manufactured goods annually.

Z. C. M. I. has averaged to its stockholders, one per cent per month in dividends since its establishment in 1868. The whole institution is well worth a visit.

Page 10.—FORT DOUGLAS.

Among the attractions of the suburbs of Salt Lake City, Fort Douglas leads, commanding, as it does, a view of the Lake and surrounding country. It is beautifully laid out, is a full regimental post and was founded by General Patrick Edward Connor, who came to Utah in command of the California volunteers in 1862. The waters of Red Butte Cañon are used to beautify and keep alive the shrubbery and gardens. It is now reached by the Salt Lake and Rapid Transit electric car lines. The dress parades and band concerts attract thousands of visitors annually. When enjoying the luxury of a carriage ride, do not fail to pay a visit to this interesting spot. The distance from the centre of Salt Lake City is about three miles, and car fare for the round trip, twenty cents; the elevation, 600 feet above it.

Page 11.—DENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Catholic), on Second East Street, between East South Temple and East First South Streets, was the first non-Mormon church erected in Utah, after its settlement by the Mormons. President Young donated \$500.00 toward its erection. Sabbath services are held at 8, 9, and 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

St. Mark's Cathedral (Episcopal) is two and a half blocks east of Main Street, north side of East First South. The building is ninety feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and thirty-four feet high. It was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$45 000. A transept was afterward added and a fine pipe organ placed therein, at a cost of \$5000. Sabbath morning services at 11 A. M., evening services, 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian Church, corner East Second South and Second East Streets, is a plain redwood rustic edifice, has fine acoustic properties, and a pleasant place in which to worship. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

St. Paul's Chapel (Episcopal), corner of East Fourth South and Main Streets, is a handsome stone building, neatly and artistically finished, within and without. The Rectory adjoins the chapel. Time of service, same as St. Mark's.

First Methodist Church, half a block east of Main Street on East Third South, is a roomy, handsome brick structure, cost \$60,000, and seats 800. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

The Swedish Lutheran Church is on the corner of East Second South and Fourth East Streets. It was built in 1885, cost \$10,000; is sixty-six feet long by forty-four wide, and is generally considered one of the neatest buildings for religious purposes in the city. Opposite this building is All Hallows College (Catholic).

First Baptist Church. This very pretty edifice is located on the corner of West Second South and South Second West. Sunday services are held at eleven A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Visitors to Salt Lake can find Mormon Sabbath services in any one of the Twenty-three Ward meeting-houses in Salt Lake City. Hours of commencement, 6 to 6:30 P. M.

Tabernacle services at 2 P. M. Sunday, as noted elsewhere. Public invited.

The Jewish Synagogue, located on Fifth East Street, between East First and East Second South Streets, an interesting building recently finished, is one evidence of the cosmopolitan character of the population of Salt Lake.

The First Congregational Church, a beautiful addition to the architectural attractions of Salt Lake City, is located on the corner of East First South and Fifth East Streets. One of the most beautiful organs in the West has been placed within it, and combined with the elegant interior finish, helps to make this last addition to our collection of churches the most notable of them all. Services are held every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at usual hours.

Page 12.—TYPES OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Salt Lake City has reason to be proud of her public schools, which are, in point of number, size, and of architectural finish, the equals of any to be found in older communities. The interior finishings and appointments are of the best and all the recent improvements necessary to a complete system have been adopted. The number of scholars enrolled is 9700 and the number in regular attendance is 8250 in the public schools of the city. There are 220 teachers. No religious tenets are permitted to be taught, making them strictly non-sectarian. The education obtained within them is of the highest type. The School Board is composed of both Mormons and Gentiles, and is of a most progressive and liberal character. During the past three years, \$1,400,000 has been expended for additional school buildings and grounds.

Page 13.—UTAH'S BEST CROP.

It has often been remarked that the swarms of children seen in the Mormon towns, have outnumbered the juvenile population of other localities where the adult members were more numerous. A visitor once asked if every house was a school-house, seeing so many little ones playing around the doors. The collection of infants here shown, has always brought a smile. The title is credited to President George Q. Cannon, of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, who, when asked to name a motto to be used in the decoration of the Tabernacle, gave the following—"Utah's Best Crop, her children." The first of it has become a by-word all over this broad land.

Page 14.—TEMPLES BUILT BY THE MORMONS.

Intelligent persons are aware that early in their history, this "peculiar people" began the building of Temples. The Mormon Church was only organized on the sixth of April, 1830. The corner-stones of a Temple were laid in Kirtland, Ohio, on the twenty-third of July, 1833. This was 55x65 feet in magnitude, but for a new and poor people it was a gigantic undertaking. Within three years it was completed at a cost of \$50,000 and dedicated on the twenty-seventh of March, 1836, by the Prophet, Joseph Smith, who had directed its entire construction. The spiritual manifestations which took place there at its dedication are familiar to all readers of Mormon history.

When the people vacated the State of Ohio, and settled on the site of Commerce, afterwards called Nauvoo, in Illinois, they speedily commenced a more pretentious structure than the first. It became the marvel of the western country, and being of hewn stone, with such symbols on its exterior as to arrest the attention of the tourist, was made a continuous object lesson for the initiated, as well as for the new arrival in this far-famed city. The four corner-stones were laid April 6, 1841. A partial dedication took place on November 30th, but the complete and final dedication was not until May 2 and 3, 1846, nearly two years after the assassination of the Prophet. It was 128 by 88 feet, had a fine tower, and was visible for miles up the Mississippi River. The graphic words of Thos. L. Kane, who described its beauty, as seen amid the quietude and desolation of Nauvoo after the occupants and builders had been driven at the bayonet's point into the wilderness, will linger long in the memory of every reader. It constitutes a recital of bloodshed and robbery such as will demand the corroboration of history, that it may be believed in the generations yet to come.

The first Temple built in Utah, outside of the one commenced in Salt Lake City, was at *St. George*, in the extreme southwest of the Territory of Utah. This location is beyond the "rim of the Basin," and was, when settled, a most forbidding section of country—dry, barren, and volcanic. It has gradually yielded to the industry of its colonists, until it is now the land of the peach, the vine, and of cotton.

This Temple rests upon a gently rising flat or bench near the city. Its basement is of volcanic rock, and its walls of red sandstone, cemented and white. Its dimensions are 114 $\frac{2}{3}$ by 93 $\frac{1}{3}$ feet. The main building is 84 feet high, and the single tower 150 feet. Its corner-stones were laid March 10, 1873, and the dedication took place January 1, 2, and 3, 1877, after an expenditure of little less than one million dollars. This building really made colonization possible in the southwest, and its

cost has been amply repaid in the formation of thrifty settlements and pleasant homes practically beyond the reach of frost, and quite desirable for the winter residences of northerners, as foreseen by President Young.

The corner-stones of the *Logan Temple*, Cache County (Northern Utah), were laid September 17, 1877. This Temple, dedicated May 17, 1884, is 171x95 feet, stands on an eminence overlooking all Cache Valley. Its eastern tower is 155 feet and its western, 143 feet high. The main walls are 86 feet to the top of battlements. Cost \$600,000.

Manti Temple, in Sanpete County, occupies a more slightly position than any other of the series. Its corner-stones were laid April 13, 1879. In size it is 172x95 feet and 82 feet high to the square. The eastern tower is 180 and the western one 170 feet high; cost nearly a million dollars. The approaches, with the gardens, are not yet completed.

These Temples are the great spiritual educational institutions of the Latter-Day Saints. In them will be held the "Schools of the Prophets." Science, Literature, and Theology will be taught, and there will be performed, marriages and those "sealing" ordinances, to which every devout Mormon looks forward, in connection with his or her labors there, as to the dearest duty on earth, whether for the living or for the dead. They are not used for public or general services, nor are they easy of access, save to the best members of the Mormon Church, and yet outside of prurient curiosity they are of interest and value to all the world.

Page 15.—STREET SCENES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

The breadth of the streets in our city has always created comment. Some think them too wide—some think them just right, urging that general conflagrations are impossible; also that contagious diseases do not have as good a chance. Tax payers would prefer them of less width, but Brigham Young was the engineer who gave measurements and his ideas have settled the width of our streets for all time to come. One hundred and thirty-two feet from wall to wall is the usual width.

Along most of the streets, the mountain water courses down on either side and when planted with trees this great width is not so noticeable.

Those streets illustrated, are the principal business thoroughfares, and embrace East Temple (or Main) First and Second South Streets. One noticeable feature is that the principal poles for telegraph and telephone and street railway purposes are placed in the middle of the streets.

**Page 16.—GARFIELD BEACH, BLACK ROCK, BRINE SHRIMP AND FLOATERS WITH
A VIEW OF THE FIRST BATHING RESORT ESTABLISHED ON THE
GREAT SALT LAKE.**

This noted resort (Garfield Beach) controlled by the Union Pacific Railway Company, is situated at the most picturesque point on the southern shores of our great inland sea. Every thing necessary to the comfort and pleasure of visitors has been provided, and in the matter of good beach, it is superior to Saltair, but it is some six or seven miles further from the city than the latter.

The collection of views embraces—a view of Black Rock, a small rocky island about three-quarters of a mile east of Garfield, and one showing the background of mountains, as seen looking from the lake, and one from the tower, looking seawards. The enlarged picture of the brine shrimp will interest the scientist, the pictures of bathers floating will give an idea of the density of the water, while the picture of the steamer "Garfield," and the original bathing pier, will show how the evolution of lake bathing has developed since the seventies.

The cost of erection of the pavilion and the buildings on the shore was \$75,000. They are as complete and commodious as can be desired. It is distant 18 miles from Salt Lake City, *via* the Utah and Nevada branch of the Union Pacific. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents; baths, 25 cents.

Visitors should never omit visiting this remarkable resort and enjoying this miracle of luxurious bathing. The buoyancy of the water is so great that you can *sit* in it with perfect ease, a few horizontal motions of the hands being all that is necessary to keep yourself in position. Care should be taken to keep the water from your eyes, nose and mouth. The following shows the comparative density of different bodies of water:

	WATER.	SOLIDS.
Atlantic Ocean.....	96-5	3-5
Mediterranean Sea	96-2	3-8
Dead Sea.....	76-0	24-0
Great Salt Lake.....	86-0	14-0

The lake is eighty miles long by fifty wide. It is shallow on the east side and deeper on the west; the greatest known depth being sixty feet. The most noted living thing found in it is the *artenna fertiles*, or brine shrimp, a wonderful creature about the size of a mosquito.

Vast quantities of salt are obtained by solar evaporation from ponds, during the summer months, at various points on the borders of the lake. It is shipped to the ore smelters of Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado for fluxing purposes. There is enough to supply the whole Union for an indefinite period. The traveler should carry home specimens of water and sand from the shore, examine the same under a magnifying glass and he will find that what was apparently sand, is a polished globe of lime, beautiful to look upon. If you are fond of climbing, visit the cave on the mountain side, about half a mile from the bathing houses, there get a grand view of the lake and islands, notice also, the wonderful water line that marks the epoch when the lake was a thousand feet higher than it is now, and was a fresh water lake, since named "Lake Bonneville," in honor of the modern discoverer of its former existence.

Many persons ascribe great medicinal properties to the lake water. Some who are affected with catarrh, nervous debility, insomnia, rheumatism and skin diseases, have derived great benefit by bathing in its waters.

An analysis, by Prof. O. D. Allern, of the waters of Salt Lake, gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium.....	79.11
Chloride of Magnesia.....	9.95
Sulphate of Soda.....	6.22
Sulphate of Potassia.....	3.58
Sulphate of Lime.....	.57
Excess of Chlorine.....	.57
Total.....	100,000

NOTE.—The reader is referred to the elaborate article by Prof. J. A. Talmage, concerning the brine shrimp, on another page.

Page 17.—SALTAIR BEACH AND PAVILION.

This is a new bathing resort about twenty minutes ride from Salt Lake City, *via.*, the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway. From an architectural standpoint, it has no peer in America, and for the purposes intended, no detail has been omitted that might make it a delightful place for a few hours, being always cool and pleasant in the hottest weather.

Erected by citizens of Salt Lake City—the architecture being Moorish—it was commenced February 1, 1893, and completed June 1st the same year, at a cost of \$250,000. It is built upon 2500 ten inch piling at the end of a pier, reaching 4000 feet into the Lake.

The total length of the buildings from east to west is 1115 feet. It is crescent shaped in outline, with the convex side nearest the shore. The greatest width is 335 feet and the height, from water to top of main tower, 152 feet. The lunch pavilion is 151x253 feet, size of dancing floor above it is 140x250 feet, without a pillar or other obstruction.

The dancing pavilion is constructed after the style of roofing adopted in the big tabernacle (same size), but the frame work is of iron.

There are 620 bath rooms. Bathers can be accommodated with any depth of water desired. At night, 1250 incandescent and forty arc lights, give the place a fairy like appearance, as these lights are reflected in the placid waters of the lake on a calm summer night.

The views are taken to show the bathing facilities from the annex, looking towards the main central tower—also the south front or entrance to the tower. Another shows the interior of the great dancing pavilion, and the fourth, the lake or north front. The central view is a bird's-eye view from the architect's plans, minus the annex. No visitor to Salt Lake City should fail to see this very interesting and wonderful creation, standing like an island in the dead sea of America.

Page 18.—FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

The portraits of the highest officials of the Mormon Church embrace President Wilford Woodruff and his counselors, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith. These three constitute the "First Presidency of the Church."

President Wilford Woodruff was born March 1, 1807, at Farmington, Conn. He is one of the

pioneers who entered the valley July 24, 1847, and has been a hard worker at all times in his active life. His reputation for honesty and unflinching sincerity is above reproach. He enjoys the full confidence of his people, who desire that his life may be continued to his heart's desire.

His first counselor, George Q. Cannon, is also a man of much talent as a writer, legislator, and teacher of the doctrines of the Mormon faith. He was born on the Isle of Man, January 11, 1827, enjoys the confidence of the people and is regarded as a safe counselor and a man of strong character in all the walks of life.

Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the prophet, Joseph Smith, was born on the thirteenth day of November, 1838. He is a man of a high spiritual nature, unflinching integrity, and of devotion, enjoying the confidence of his people to the fullest extent. He takes the lead in all movements looking to the advancement of the members of the Church. Very agreeable in all associations with his fellowman—no wonder that such men enjoy the high honor of being trusted to the utmost, as advisers and counselors, both to the President and the people of the Mormon Church.

Page 19.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Utah Territorial Exposition Building and grounds occupy a regular city block of ten acres, six blocks east of Main Street on Fifth South, and are used for the annual Territorial Expositions. When filled with agricultural, mineral, mechanical, and manufactured products, and local works of art, it is a reflex of the material growth and the refinement of Utah's population. The total length of the building from north to south is 620 feet. Its towers rise 120 feet from first floor to the base of flag pole. The central interior is galleried. The whole makes a not easily forgotten object lesson of the Annual Fair which is held each October.

The County Jail on Second South near Second West Street commands attention by its neat architectural appearance.

It cost \$40,000, and in construction is modern. The residences of the County Sheriff and Jailer are in front of the building, and the old unused County Court House is in adjoining proximity.

St. Mary's Hospital (Catholic), managed by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is one of the most imposing, the largest, and the best appointed hospitals in Utah. It contains 200 cots and was created at a cost of \$100,000.

Monthly subscriptions from miners and private patients sustain this good work. Doctors Pinkerton and Meacham are the surgeons and physicians in charge. The sisters who manage its internal economy were originally from St. Mary's, Indiana. Their devotion is as phenomenal here as elsewhere. Visitors can reach the institution, which is situated between Tenth and Eleventh East, by taking the East First South Street electric cars.

The Deseret Hospital is that conducted by the Mormon Church.

St. Mark's Hospital (Episcopal), opposite the Warm Springs is another imposing and first-class hospital.

The University of Utah occupies a ten-acre block. It is situated in the northwest part of the city on Second North and Second West Streets. This, the largest institution of learning in Utah, originated under an incorporation act, passed by the local Legislature in 1850, entitled the "University of the State of Deseret." It was a grand conception, far beyond those days of poverty and insignificant resources, but it struggled patiently and bravely under the management of its regency until 1869, when Dr. John R. Park, as its principal, reorganized it on a broad basis, which included scientific, moral and classical courses. Since then, under enlarging legislative appropriations, it has grown to be the foremost institution of the Western Territories.

For Utah students, a five-dollar entrance fee is all that tuition costs. For those outside (of which there are many) twenty-five dollars per annum is the price.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute, on the southwest corner of the same block, cost \$55,000. It is deemed large enough for all of that class who may be entitled to its advantages. The boys are taught useful trades whenever practicable, and the girls, domestic accomplishments, in addition to the common rudiments of education. The latest advanced methods are used.

Here, thanks to legislative liberality, education is free to those unable to pay, and but five dollars per week is asked of those who are able. This amount covers board, tuition, and lodging. Applications for further information should be addressed to the Principal, Salt Lake City.

The Salt Lake Theatre, originally built by President Young, is situated on the corner of First East and East First South Street. Its area is 174x80 feet, and height 75 feet from floor to ceiling. The stage is 62x32 feet. Its general capacity leaves room for seating 1800 persons. All the appointments of this house are very complete. Ingress and egress are safe and easy, and in fact, it is considered as well adapted for theatrical purposes as any theatre in the Rocky Mountains.

HOT AND MEDICINAL SPRINGS, SANITARIUM, ETC., BECK'S HOT SPRINGS RESORT, SWIMMING POOL.

Among the natural curiosities of Utah are its numerous thermal waters, some of which have become more than locally famous.

Beck's Hot Springs, some three miles north of the city, are looked upon as equal to any of the great sanitariums of the country, being recommended for both blood and skin diseases, for chronic disorders and for rheumatism.

The general temperature is 122° F., and bathers can use the swimming pool, 250x50 feet, the plunge 70 feet long, or private bath rooms, to suit small parties or individuals.

This wonderful resort is reached by The Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway, every forty minutes, by the U. P. and R. G. W. Railways, or by private conveyance.

Hotel accomodations are in connection with the baths, and the following analysis of the waters is deemed official, so that invalids can estimate for themselves their value, whether internal or external. Although very heavily mineralized (carrying 14.561 grammes of solid matter in 1000 cubic centimeters) the waters are as clear as crystal, and exceedingly palatable. When taken cold, it operates on the bowels and kidneys. Slightly peppered and salted it can scarcely be distinguished from "chicken broth." With a raw egg it makes a perfect shampoo for the hair. Prof. Henry Hirsching, of the Salt Lake Mining Academy, gives these analytic details.

GASES.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.....	14.5 Mgr.
Carbonic Acid (free).....	1.5 Vol.

SOLIDS.

Carbonate of Soda.....	0.251	Grammes
Sulphate of Soda.....	2.418	"
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	0.461	"
Potassium Sulphate.....	0.182	"
Chloride of Sodium.....	10.263	"
Chloride of Potassium.....	0.145	"
Chloride of Magnesium.....	0.125	"
Chloride of Calcium.....	0.112	"
Calcium Carbonate.....	0.405	"
Magnesium Carbonate.....	0.101	"
Iron Carbonate.....	0.008	"
Sodium Borate.....	0.004	"
Calcium Borate.....	0.002	"
Silica.....	0.021	"
Undetermined.....	0.063	"
Total.....	14.561	Grammes

The Warm Springs are located within the City limits on the corner of Seventh North and Second West, and can be reached every fifteen minutes by electric cars. Here, can be had, Turkish, plunge, or private baths, all of which are considered as advantageous to the healthy as to the invalid.

The temperature of the baths runs from 100° to 108° F., and stress is laid upon their curative value in rheumatism, dyspepsia, and catarrh of the head or stomach.

The springs are charged with hydro-sulphuric acid gas and ladies praise their virtues as removers of tan, freckles, etc., in fact as superior to any cosmetic in the improvement of the complexion.

The improvements and accommodations are of the first order.

The Salt Lake Hot Springs Sanitarium, located in the heart of the city, on West Third South Street, between Main and West Temple Streets, is supplied with water of 110° F. from an excellent mineral-medicinal spring three miles distant, and is as tasty, complete, and commodious a

sanitarium as can be found in any city. Its waters are equally as beneficial as those of other springs. The price of a bath at each of these springs and at the sanitarium is twenty-five cents.

The hot, thermal and medicinal springs, so conveniently located at Salt Lake City are destined to, ere long, make her the greatest sanitarium on the American Continent.

Page 20.—THE LEADING HOTELS, CHURCH UNIVERSITY, AND ST. MARY'S ACADEMY (CATHOLIC.)

The *Templeton* claims the most attractive location for a hotel, in the city, for the tourist especially, being close to the Temple Block and the Mormon buildings, around which so much interest centres. The dining hall is on the top floor and commands from its elevation a magnificent prospect. The views from the principal rooms are superb. It is heated by steam, and lighted by electricity, and has elevator and every convenience. Rates, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. Don C. Porter, manager; built in 1890.

The *Knutsford*, the largest and most modern hotel in the city, is located on the corner of State (First East) and East Third South Streets, opened June 1, 1891, has 300 rooms, with elegant appointments. Nothing has been omitted to make this hotel the finest between Chicago and San Francisco. Prices per day, \$3.00 to \$5.00. G. S. Holmes, manager.

The *Cullen* Hotel, on West Second South Street, S. C. Ewing, proprietor, and the Walker House on Main Street, Bechtol & Sands, proprietors, are modern in their appointments and well conducted. Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

The *Mormon Church University* was built to be used as an institution for the benefit of students in all the principles of advanced scientific knowledge. The apparatus and appliances are of the latest pattern, and the institution promised to be one of great benefit, but by arrangement with the territorial officers having charge of the Utah University, the apparatus and appliances have been transferred to the latter. The Deseret Museum is located on the top floor of the building. It is located at First North, between First and Second West Streets.

The *Sisters Academy* (Catholic) is located on North First West, between West First and West Second South Streets. It is an admirably conducted institution, where the principles of a sound and

thorough education, for girls, can be obtained. The development of artistic education in drawing and painting is one of the specialties and beautiful examples of advanced proficiency are constantly produced under the care of the gentle sisterhood.

Page 21.—TYPES OF LOCAL INDIANS AND SOME OF THE SIOUX NATION.

The Indians represented on the last page are types of the races that still remain in our valleys. Strange to say they are gradually dying off, although uniformly treated with kindness in every Mormon home in Utah. The policy of Brigham Young was that it was better to feed, than to fight them.

The Indians generally regard Mormons as their friends, and very seldom is there trouble between the settlers and Indians in Utah. Colonies for them have been formed under the direction of Mormon Elders with a view of getting the Indians to understand and adopt the habits of the whites, but the results thus far, are not very encouraging.

Of the Goshutes in the western part of Utah very few remain. Of the Utes, proper, many families are seen at times on the streets of Salt Lake City.

The Shoshones and Bannocks in the northern part of Utah and Southern Idaho are more numerous. They are superstitious about having their portraits taken and it is next to impossible to get them to pose, without dressing up for the occasion, attrition with civilization having led them to have some regard for personal appearance—at least when being photographed.

NOTE.—The portraits of Sioux Indians used, are obtained from the fact that there were enlisted men in the U. S. Army (stationed at Fort Douglas), and through a strong feeling of friendship, they reluctantly allowed themselves photographed as dressed for their famous "Ghost Dance"—a concession never permitted when in their own villages.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF VALUE TO EVERY VISITOR.

On arrival at the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande Western or the Utah Central Depot, the visitor may take street cars leading to the central part of the city, fare five cents.

Omnibus and excursion wagons charge twenty-five cents, baggage included, to any hotel, distant points, fifty cents per head.

The maximum rates of fare that can be demanded by any owner or driver of public vehicles as fixed by the city ordinance are as follows:

For conveying each passenger from one depot to another, fifty cents.

For conveying one passenger not exceeding one mile, fifty cents.

Each additional mile or part of mile, twenty-five cents.

For conveying children between five and fourteen years of age, not to exceed half the above price may be charged for like distances, but for children under five years of age, no charge shall be made.

For use of any hack, coach or other vehicle drawn by two horses, by the day, with one or more passengers, \$8.

For the use of any such carriage or vehicle by the hour with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, for the first hour, \$2.

For each additional hour or part of hour, \$1.

For the use of any hack, cab or other vehicle, drawn by one horse or other animal, by the hour, for the first hour, \$1, and for each additional hour or part thereof, seventy-five cents; by the day, \$5.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

The streets of Salt Lake City are laid out at right angles, 132 feet wide, and run north and south, east and west—combined, they would extend over 100 miles.

The central business street is called East Temple (or Main) Street, and bounds the Temple Block on the east.

The street bounding Temple Block on the south is called South Temple, and sometimes Brigham Street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the west is called West Temple Street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the north is called North Temple Street—sometimes Aqueduct Street.

The streets east of East Temple Street are designated by numbers and called First East, Second East, etc.; those south of South Temple Street being called First South, Second South, etc.; those west of West Temple Street being called First West, Second West, etc.; and those north of North Temple Street being called First North, Second North, etc.

RAMBLES AFOOT.

Some travelers love to walk around and leisurely see everything. For such, I have introduced three rambles on foot that may prove of interest.

Ramble No. 1.

From the hotel where you may stop, find Main (East Temple) Street. Looking up grade will be looking north, down, the reverse. Suppose we start from the Deseret Bank corner northwards; we soon arrive at the big Co-operative Store. Visitors are always welcome to look over this vast establishment, founded by the late Brigham Young in 1868. A few steps further north across East South Temple (Brigham) Street bring you to the General Tithing Office and DESERET EVENING NEWS Building. This is the oldest paper west of the Missouri River and the publishing house of the Mormon Church publications. South, across South Temple Street, a little east of the corner of the Templeton Hotel you will find the extensive Z. C. M. I. Boot and Shoe Factory; then the office of the Historian of the Mormon Church; still farther east, on the corner of First East and East South Temple (Brigham) Streets, is the Gardo House, previously described. On the north side of the street are the Lion and Bee-hive Houses, and the Executive office of the Presidency of the Mormon Church—also that of the Deseret Telegraph Company, built by Brigham Young. East of the Bee-hive House (which is just across Brigham Street from the Gardo House) is the Eagle Gate, and on the right of it, the school-house formerly used by the children of President Young. Looking south, under the eagle, is the First East Street or "State Road," sixteen miles long in a straight line. Go a little further north and the first turn to the right is First Street. Go up, nearly to the summit of the hill, and in the iron fenced enclosure rest the remains of Brigham Young. Turn to the left at the next corner and pass the Eighteenth Ward Mormon Chapel and the Independent

school-house, erected by the Mormon members of the ward, until you reach Anderson's tower, from which a splendid view of the entire valley is obtained. As you descend the hill, turn down a steep lane to the right, cross over the bridge which spans City Creek, follow the road down under the Eagle Gate and go down the State Road. On the left, notice the Social Hall, where the first theatrical performances in Utah were held in early days and where the "Pioneers" used to enjoy themselves, before the Salt Lake Theatre, which is on the northwest corner of State and East First South Streets, was built. Across the street, a little to the east, is the City Hall and Fire Department headquarters—well worth a visit. Return then west, one block, and you are back at your starting point.

Ramble No. 2.

Continue across Main Street to the McCornick Bank Block and going north, you pass *Savage's Art Bazar*, where the best collection of views of Utah and surrounding country can be obtained. Turn west one block and north half a block, there is the west entrance to the Temple Block, midway along the wall. Visitors are admitted from ten o'clock until twelve and from one until four P. M. Mr. Thomas, the custodian, will conduct you around and explain all that interests strangers. Continue north half a block and one block east, to Main Street, then ascend Arsenal Hill—now Capitol Hill. Let this ramble be towards evening when the setting sun gilds the distant lake to the west and you will enjoy a panorama never forgotten.

Should the pedestrian desire to climb to the summit of Ensign Peak, he will be well repaid, as the point is 750 feet above the city, and commands a vista of wonderful scope; a roadway leads up to it along the ridge on the west side of City Creek.

The mud wall, seen as you ascend the hill, was erected by President Young as a protection from Indian raids, soon after the Valley was first settled by the Mormons. Brigham is reported to have said, "That if it did not save the people from the Indians, it made labor for those who had no work."

Ramble No. 3.

Leaving the same starting point and continuing down Main Street to Fourth South Street, turn east one block to the new City and County building. Return north up State Street, passing the

Knutsford Hotel, to Second South Street. Then turn west to West Temple Street, passing the Sanitarium, north on West Temple to the post-office, and then west to the Chamber of Commerce. At the latter may be seen a valuable collection of Utah products and free literature. Then return east to Main Street, the business thoroughfare of the city.

CARRIAGE DRIVES.

The points of interest that can be reached when riding out are Fort Douglas, Prospect Hill, Liberty Park, the "Drive," and The Boulevard. To reach any of these you pass many interesting points; and if you have time, a drive up City Creek Cañon will be found both pleasant and attractive. Hundreds of Salt Lakers take their conveyances, tents, and camp accoutrements, and spend delightfully cool weeks up the cañons that open out into the valley, during the summer season—except City Creek, along which no one is allowed to camp.

The cañons possessing the greatest attractions are City Creek and Big and Little Cottonwood Cañons. An ascent of any one of these reveals a succession of beautiful pictures.

Grant Bros. Transfer Co., on West Temple, between South Temple and First South, has the largest and best appointed livery and transfer stables in the west, possessing facilities for hauling large parties of tourists in their celebrated "Tallyho Coach, Raymond," the largest in the world. and other commodious "Drags," Coupes, Victorias, etc., etc. Gentlemanly drivers, well posted on matters of interest to tourists, are furnished.

Calder's Park, just south of the city, is a beautiful resort, with all of the essential features, and reached by electric cars.

POINTS OF INTEREST OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.

The traveler who intends to enjoy himself for a few days in Utah, should visit some of the grand cañons of the Wasatch range. The most beautiful is Big Cottonwood Cañon, easily accessible by conveyance, the road is smooth and the scenery well repays. Little Cottonwood Cañon, can be reached by rail *via* the R. G. W. Railway, to Wasatch ("Granite" Summer Resort), thence by tram cars to Alta, 9000 feet elevation. From the heated valley to snow banks in a few hours is a trip worth taking.

Should the visitor desire to still further take in the grandeur of the Wasatch range, I advise him to go three miles, on foot or horseback, from Alta over to Brighton's (Silver Lake Summer Hotel, 9200 feet elevation) see the beautiful lakes and mountains, thence over to Park City, by wagon road, and visit the greatest mining camp in Utah, the location of the famous Ontario and Daly Mines. From Park City he can reach Salt Lake City by rail over the Utah Central, giving him grand views in Parley's Park, and down Parley's Cañon, back to the city. The whole trip is full of scenic interest and quite inexpensive. The famous mines of Tintic can be reached by the Union Pacific or R. G. W. Railways. The last named passes around Utah Lake and through the towns and villages in Utah Valley. The U. P. train leaves direct for Eureka from a point near Lehi, the first town reached on entering Utah Valley. At Lehi is located one of the six Beet Sugar Factories in the United States, having made last year (its third year) 4,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar.

Bingham Cañon, another important mining camp, but in the Oquirrh mountains, on the west side of the valley, is also a great place of interest. It can be easily reached by the R. G. W. Railway. A train for this point leaves every morning and returns every evening. See time tables.

Besides Utah Lake, the most noted in Utah are Fish Lake, 250 miles south of Salt Lake City and 6500 feet above the sea, and Bear Lake on the northeastern part of Utah. Both of these lakes abound in fish and are objects of great natural beauty.

STATISTICS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

The population of Salt Lake City is 60,000 by a close estimate.

The estimated wealth of Salt Lake City is \$75,000,000.

The altitude of the City above sea-level is 4300 feet above the sea at the southeast corner of Temple Block.

The death rate of Salt Lake City for 1893 was 11 per thousand population.

City Creek, Parley's Creek and Emigration Creek are the chief sources of water supply for the City.

The aqueduct for carrying off its surplus waters runs through the centre of North Temple Street.

A large canal runs from the narrows of Jordan River, twenty miles south, into the eastern part of the City with an outlet into the City Creek aqueduct near East Temple Street, other canals are

also constructed to water the western part of the valley in addition to two others on the east of the river.

Salt Lake City has over 60 miles of water mains, 22 miles of sewers, \$2,500,000 city debt, a city tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent, 70 miles electric street railway, it has 300 arc electric street lights, a large number of artesian wells, three fine hospitals, splendid public school system and schools and churches of nearly all the religious sects to be found in other cities.

There are three daily papers published in Salt Lake City: The DESERET NEWS, HERALD, and TRIBUNE.

There are twenty-three public school districts in Salt Lake City, where a good common school education may be obtained. There is also a good public high school.

The different religious societies also have schools, so that education is easy of access to all who desire it.

There are twenty-three bishops' wards in Salt Lake City. The Mormon residents of each of these are in charge of the bishop and his two counselors and an organization of teachers. There are also young ladies' and young men's Mutual Improvement Societies, as well as Primary Associations for small children and Relief Societies for the benefit of the needy and aged members.

The arrangements made by the Mormon Church are so perfect that but few if any persons of advanced age are forgotten. The sight of aged members of that Church asking alms is as rare as angels' visits. A committee of gentlemen makes it a business to see that a grand entertainment every summer in the shape of an excursion is provided for all who are seventy years of age or older. Last year (1893) about 1017 persons over seventy visited Ogden and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Everything was free—the street cars, the railroad, the entertainment and the prizes. The Union Pacific and the R. G. W. Railways have annually assisted in providing these free excursions for the aged. During the winter months a grand free performance in the Salt Lake Theatre is also provided by local amateur talent for these old people, including also local widows (of any age) and all orphans and deaf mutes. No restrictions are made as to race, faith or color—all who are worthy are entitled to enjoy this treat.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Salt Lake Valley is twenty miles long by eighteen in the widest part. Nearly all the land available for cultivation is taken up.

Thirty-two million bricks are made near Salt Lake City yearly.

One hundred and forty-eight thousand tons of salt, made by evaporation on the borders of the Lake, is the annual output.

Utah covers an area of 82,190 square miles.

The population of Utah by official count, June 1, 1890, was 207,905; now, about 235,000.

The legal rate of interest in Utah is eight per cent per annum.

There are 62,000 teachers and scholars in the Mormon Sunday School Union in Utah Territory.

There were thirty-seven banks in Utah Territory, with a capital of \$5,150,231.78 and deposits amounting to \$8,355,684 (1892).

Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty barrels of beer are made annually. (See note on Utah barley).

The products of the Utah Woolen Mills in Provo, and of the Deseret Woolen Mills in Salt Lake City, are sold all over the Union. The demand for them is increasing for the reason that they are all wool and honestly made to wear well.

There are eighteen cigar factories in Utah. The sale of stamps shows that 2,563,000 cigars were manufactured in a year, most of them in Salt Lake City, where there are thirteen factories.

Utah boasts of the finest Beet Sugar Factory in America. It is located near Lehi and cost \$500,000 to build it. The first year's run (1891) was 10,000 tons of beets which produced 1,250,000 pounds of fine sugar. The second year showed 1,500,000 lbs. from 10,000 tons of beets, and the third year, with 2,700 tons, yielded 4,000,000 lbs. of sugar. This sugar took the prize at the Columbian World's Exposition, 1893. Five dollars per ton is paid for the beets, which were raised at different places in the Territory. Twenty per cent was the highest product of sugar found in the beets, and those came from a place on the west side of the Jordan River in Salt Lake Valley. The factory employs 110 men when running. Some 3,200 people, directly and indirectly, find employment on account of this sugar factory.

THE MINERAL PRODUCT FOR 1892.

There were more ounces of silver and gold and more pounds of lead produced in Utah that year than in any previous year in its history. According to Wells, Fargo & Co's invaluable statement prepared by J. E. Dooly, the output consisted of

1,822,616 lbs. copper, at 5 cts. per lb.....	\$ 91,130 80
91,117,107 lbs. unrefined lead, at \$55 per ton.....	2,505,720 42
8,969,656 ozs. fine silver, at 86 $\frac{7}{8}$ cts. per ounce.....	7,792,388 65
38,182 ozs. fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	763,640 00
Total export value.....	\$11,152,879 87

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$16,276,818.03.

The mining interests of Utah, with few exceptions, have been developed by non-Mormons. The agricultural and manufacturing interests, by the Mormons, principally.

The Union Pacific has 542 miles of railroad, most of it broad gauge, in Utah; the Rio Grande Western, 470 miles of broad gauge; the Central Pacific, 157 miles of broad gauge, and the Utah Central, 49 miles of narrow gauge.

Over 260 distinct classes of minerals have been found in Utah, all having commercial value.

The Ontario Mine at Park City has paid out in dividends since its start \$12,425,000; Number of dividends, 1 to 187. The Daly Mine, dividends 1 to 58, paid out \$2,212,500.

The Utah output of precious metals in 1890 was \$11,366,532.59; of coal, \$572,519.00; of cement, \$210,600.00; of asphaltum, \$30,000.00; of gypsum, \$50,000.00; of limestone, \$98,000.00.

SALT LAKE CITY'S MANUFACTURES.

There are three soap factories in Salt Lake City doing good businesses.

The Dinwoodey Furniture Company is the largest of several furniture manufacturing concerns.

The Z. C. M. I. Factory turns out about \$175,000 worth of boots and shoes, \$80,000 in overalls and \$10,000 in sole leather each year, giving employment to 200 persons. Solomon Brothers also make \$20,000 worth of boots and shoes per annum, and Robinson Brothers manufacture about the same amount of similar goods.

LAND AND PRODUCTS.

In 1890 there were in Utah, 374,340 acres of land under cultivation, of which 310,759 were actually irrigated.

"Dry farming," that is, farming without irrigation, is successful some seasons, but irrigation makes the raising of crops a certainty.

Utah exported 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1891, and raised 2,409,454 bushels. Utah also won the National prize given by the American Agriculturist, (1891), for the largest yield of wheat, to the acre, 84 bushels—Mr. Gibbey, of Mill Creek, carrying off the premium of \$500.

In 1890 there were raised in Utah of oats, 1,132,218 bushels; of corn, 165,067 bushels; of barley, 212,546 bushels; of lucerne (alfalfa) hay, 306,100 tons; of rye, 45,204 bushels; of meadow hay, 120,572 tons; of potatoes, 935,874 bushels.

Live stock in 1890—Territorial Statistician's report. Number of sheep, 1,410,021; milch cows, 52,066; cattle, 237,458; horses, 80,602; wool product, 7,651,252 pounds; butter, 1,847,447 pounds; cheese, 247,875 pounds; wine, 31,886 gallons; honey, 854,387 pounds.

In 1892 the wool output was in round numbers, 16,000,000 pounds.

Utah barley has the reputation of making the finest beer. As a consequence there are several breweries, giving employment to a great number of persons. The product is exported to all the surrounding States and Territories.

Lucerne or alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops, and has made many a poor man wealthy. It has the property of rooting deeply into the soil, and stands drought wonderfully. If watered well from three to five crops can be cut annually, yielding from one to two and one-half tons per cutting, and sometimes eight tons of hay per season. Cattle eat it ravenously.

The best native timber is the red pine. The only hard woods are the mountain mahogany and maple, but neither of these is large enough to be available for manufacturing purposes.

Natural gas is supposed to exist in unlimited volume. Some of the outlets show a pressure of 149 pounds, and when fired, light up the country for miles around. The greatest storehouse yet tapped is at a point near Centerville, on the border of the Great Salt Lake; about twelve miles north of Salt Lake City.

CLIMATE AND FRUITS.

The month of June is the dryest in the year.

The average annual rainfall in Utah for twenty years is 16.5 inches, at the Salt Lake Signal Service Station, altitude about 4300 feet, but at the higher elevations the precipitation is much more and remains, sometimes, all the summer and autumn, as snow.

A few thunder showers occur during the summer months and sometimes late in the fall.

Highest point on record reached by the thermometer was 102 degrees, on July 30, 1889. Ninety degrees is seldom reached, and not so much felt as in humid atmosphere of lower places.

By ascending our cañons during the heated term you can enjoy any degree of temperature wished, and enjoy the delightful surroundings that make them so attractive.

Table of Elevations of the principal places in Utah. From the U. S. Survey.

Feet above sea level.	Feet above sea level.
Salt Lake City.....4.261	Logan.....4.557
Great Salt Lake.....4.218	Nephi.....4.920
American Fork.....4.608	Parowan.....5.910
Provo.....4.520	Promontory.....4.905
Utah Lake.....4.498	Richfield.....5.282
Spanish Fork.....4.556	Rush Valley.....5.234
Beaver.....6.058	Mammoth Mine.....6.947
Fort Douglas.....4.800	Tintic.....4.833
Corinne.....4.232	Tooele.....4.487
Devil's Gate.....4.835	Willard City.....4.350
Echo.....5.589	Daw's Mountain.....13.300
Fillmore.....6.025	Mt. Nebo.....11.992

The lowest temperature recorded in Salt Lake City was twenty below zero, January 20, 1883.

Since 1874 the mercury has fallen below zero only six times on the coldest days.

The first frosts begin about the ninth day of October, in Salt Lake Valley on the uplands, on the lowlands a few days earlier.

It is very seldom that winds in the Utah valleys reach more than twenty miles per hour. Cyclones and hurricanes are unknown.

The Black Hamburg grape will ripen in Salt Lake valley, if protected by a northern shelter. The Sweetwater grape reaches perfection, without shelter, but all tender grape vines should be protected in winter. Nectarines, apricots and almonds do well. Our strawberries are the finest on earth. Our potatoes and vegetables have no superiors. There are only a few trees growing in Salt Lake City that were found when the pioneers came in 1847, namely: a grove of box elder trees near the U. P. R. R. Station, and a group of scrub oak trees in front of a small house, the second one west from the corner of North Temple and Main Streets on the north side of the street.

Excellent cotton, grapes, raisins, and semi-tropical fruits and nuts are raised in the extreme southern part of Utah beyond the rim of the basin

The peach reaches perfection in the lower valleys of Utah. Our apple crop suffers from the codlin moth, and the indifference of those who try to raise apples. By a Territorial Law enacted in 1894, owners are compelled to "spray" their orchards, to kill insects.

UTAH LAND AND IRRIGATION ITEMS.

1.	Latitude of Utah 37° to 42°	Longitude 109° to 114°
2.	Total number of acres of land in Utah	52,601,600
3.	Total number of acres taken up	21,887,642
4.	Acres taken up for year ending June, 1891	309,634
5.	Number of farms	10,754
6.	Area under cultivation (acres)	374,340
7.	Number of miles Irrigating ditches	2,095
8.	Number of miles Lateral ditches	4,888
9.	Total cost of Canals	\$2,527,678
10.	Number of artesian wells	2,524
11.	Average depth of 897 artesian wells (feet)	146
12.	Average cost of 897 artesian wells	\$77 60
13.	Discharge of artesian wells in gallons, per second	2,637
14.	Inflow of Great Salt Lake, cubic feet (minimum)	750

15.	Cost of water right per acre (original expense).....	\$10.55
16.	Cost of water right, land, and fitting for tillage (combined).....	\$26.65
17.	Number of irrigated farms.....	9,724
18.	Area irrigated 1890 (Territorial statistics).....	310,759
19.	Irrigable lands.....	2,304,000
20.	Area under ditches.....	735,226
21.	Average size of farm for 1850.....	acres 65.0
22.	Average size of farm for 1860.....	acres 14.1
23.	Average size of farm for 1870.....	acres 20.0
24.	Average size of farm for 1880.....	acres 36.5
25.	Average size of farm for 1890 (see next question).....	acres —
26.	Average number of irrigated acres per farm.....	27.0
27.	Average value of irrigated land per acre.....	\$84 25
28.	Average annual cost of water per acre.....	0.91
29.	Average value of products per acre.....	\$18.03
30.	Per cent of farms improved in 1850.....	51 per cent
31.	Per cent of farms improved in 1860.....	25 per cent
32.	Per cent of farms improved in 1870.....	30 per cent
33.	Per cent of farms improved in 1880.....	69 per cent
34.	Per cent of farms improved in 1890.....	— per cent

THE BRINE SHRIMP OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

By J. E. TALMAGE, PH. D., F. R. M. S., REGENT OF UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The brine shrimp, *Artemia fertilis* (Verrill) are a tiny crustacean abounding in the water of the Great Salt Lake. They frequent the surface; indeed, I have never taken a specimen from a depth beyond two feet. They may be found in the lake at all seasons, though they are most numerous between May and October. I have taken them in the midst of winter, when the temperature of the

water was far below the freezing point—it will be remembered that the concentrated brine of the lake never freezes. The females greatly preponderate. In fact, during the colder months, it is impossible to find a male. In the latter part of summer the females are laden with eggs; from four to sixteen having been repeatedly counted in the egg pouch. The males are readily recognized by the very large claspers upon the head.

The *artemiæ* frequent the shores during calm weather, but rain drives them into the lake. Oftentimes they congregate in such numbers as to tint the water over wide areas. They are capable of adapting themselves to great variation in the composition of the water, as must necessarily be the case with any inhabitant of the Salt Lake, for that body of water is subject to wide fluctuations in bulk and composition. Aside from the long period of rising and falling of the waters, there are great annual variations caused by the relative supply of water, through rain and snow-fall, and the loss by evaporation. Beside the annual fluctuation, the lake is at present steadily falling, and the waters are constantly growing more concentrated. I have specimens of *artemia* gathered from the lake in September, 1892, and the water taken then showed on analysis 14,623.23 grains of dissolved solids to the imperial gallon, the greater part of this being salt. Indeed, I have captured the creatures in the evaporating ponds of the salt works, where the brine was near its point of saturation. It is not difficult to accustom them to a diluted medium; I have kept them alive for days in lake water, diluted with 25, 50, 80, and 90 per cent fresh water, and from 8 to 18 hours, in fresh water, only. Of course, the changes from brine to fresh water were made gradually.

As to their food, in captivity they live upon meat, bread, or vegetables, and in fact upon almost anything in the nature of food, and are not slow in attacking the bodies of their own dead. In the lake they probably subsist on the organic matters carried down by the rivers, upon the marine algæ which flourish about the shores, and upon the dead larvæ, and the pupa cases of a fly, which are found in the water in great numbers.

During a cruise upon the lake in September of the present year, the crustaceans were found in great abundance. When near the middle of the lake, with a small tow net, we soon took a quart of the shrimps, and thereupon resolved upon an experiment, the subsequent recital of which has shocked the gastronomic sensibilities of some of my dearest friends. Reasoning that the bodies of the *artemiæ* were composed largely of chitin, we concluded that the question of their palatability was at least worthy of investigation. By a simple washing with fresh water the excess of lake brine was removed, after which the shrimps were cooked with no accompaniments save a trifle of butter

and a suggestion of pepper. They were found to be actually delicious. If the artemiæ could be caught and preserved in quantity, I doubt not they would soon be classed as an epicurean delicacy.

The mounting of the crustaceans for permanent microscopical use is by no means a simple undertaking, most of the ordinary media causing the delicate structure to become distorted, or producing such a transparency as to render the whole object invisible. The method which I now use, is to mount them in a preparation of lake water, with corrosive sublimate and an alcoholic solution of carbolic acid. Into this fluid the living artemiæ are transferred directly from the lake brine. They die quickly, but in so doing, spread themselves out most perfectly. By this method it is not always possible to get the mount free from foreign particles, but this is but a slight disadvantage. Before mounting, I make a very shallow cell of hot paraffin and balsam, and after the cover-glass is in position I ring the edge with a very little of the same material, following this with repeated layers of cement—King's preferred.

The popular literature of the day still declares that no living thing can exist in the Great Salt Lake. The perpetuation of this error is inexcusable. It is true, but very few species of animal life have been found in the concentrated brine of the lake, but some of these species there abound. Among the forms of life already reported as existing in the lake I have confirmed the presence of four: (1) the *Artemia fertilis* (Verrill); (2) the larvæ of one of the Tipulidæ probably *Chironomus oceanicus* (Pack); (3) a species of Corixa, probably *Corixa decolor* (Uhler); (4) larvæ and pupæ of a fly, *Ephydra gracilis* (Pack). Of the last-named insect the larvæ are found in numbers near the shore, and the pupa cases in the spring and summer wash ashore in great numbers; there they accumulate, undergoing decomposition with powerfully odorous emanation.

A MORMON'S FAITH.

Many visitors to Utah ask the question: "What do the Mormons believe?" For their information the following is a condensed epitome of the Creed of the Mormons:

I.

They believe in God, the Eternal Father, in his Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

II.

That God is a perfect being, possessing body, parts, and passions. Christ said He was the express image of His Father's person—God is the Father of the Spirits of all mankind. And that the atonement of Christ was designed to enable fallen humanity to return to the presence of their Eternal Father.

III.

That the Church as established by Jesus Christ was destroyed and his followers gradually dwindled until a general apostasy from the primitive order was the consequence. That God did not acknowledge the man-made systems that thus sprang up. And that no man has the right to act as a servant of God unless he possess the authority by revelation.

It was therefore necessary that God should delegate some one in this age to act as His representative, so that the same order, as that established by Jesus Christ, could be again restored in these latter times. Joseph Smith was the one selected, and through the administration of an holy angel, the Holy Priesthood was again restored to the earth, with all its orders and grades, as enjoyed in ancient times.

IV.

That the leading principles and order of induction into the church of Christ are as follows:

1. "Faith," in the living God and in His Son, Jesus Christ.
2. "Repentance," for our past sin, and a firm resolve to consecrate our lives to the cause of truth.
3. "Baptism," by immersion for the remission of sins, by one duly authorized.
4. "The laying on of hands," by the Elders of the Church, for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

All who obey these laws with honest and sincere purpose of heart are entitled to enjoy the gifts of the true Gospel, viz.: The healing of the sick by the laying on of hands, the gifts of prophecy, speaking in tongues, and the revelation of God's Holy Spirit, for the personal guidance of those that accept the truth, with the assurance of eternal life, should they endure to the end.

V.

That the order of the Priesthood in the true church is as follows:

First, a Prophet whose right it is to receive revelation for the guidance of the church, and for his assistance, two councilors and a quorum of Twelve Apostles, whose mission it is to introduce the Gospel to all nations. High Priests, Seventies, Elders, Bishops, Priests, Teachers and Deacons belong to the latter. There are two orders which constitute what is known as the Melchisedek and Aaronic Priesthoods. All men who live godly lives are entitled to enjoy a portion of the Priesthood.

VI.

That the Bible is a record of God's dealings with mankind in the Eastern world and that the Book of Mormon, as revealed to Joseph Smith, is also a record of his dealings with the ancient people who lived upon the American Continent. And that these sacred books mean what they say, and must be understood similarly to all other histories.

VII.

That the sphere of woman is as noble as that of man, and that she is entitled to all the rights that she can enjoy.

That all capable persons should marry, and that any man who shirks the obligations of matrimony is a dangerous element in society.

That marriage is a sacred compact and should be made for time and all eternity, and must be performed in buildings specially erected for that purpose. For this and other reasons, temples are needed, that the vicarious work of baptism for the dead and other ordinances of salvation may have attention.

VIII.

That marriage, under well-defined regulations, is necessary to the proper development of the sexes, mentally and physically; and that unrestricted or authorized relations between the sexes are illegitimate and an abomination in the sight of God.

IX.

That the payment of tithes and offerings to meet the expenses of the church, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the widows and orphans, and provide for old or needy persons, is a part of the duty of each member of the Church of Christ.

X.

That for the full development of the members of the church, a place of gathering is necessary. That the Lord has chosen America as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and that the valleys of the mountains in the west, are the present places of rendezvous.

XI.

That the Constitution of the United States of America is a heaven-born document, that the nation will grow in power and prosperity as the strict observance of its principles are maintained and that it will diminish in power in the same ratio as its sublime truths are set aside.

XII.

That the practice of self-denial is the imperative duty of a Latter-day Saint. For this reason he should be temperate in all things, avoid the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, and all alcoholic drinks as much as possible and abstain from food interdicted in the advice given to the ancients, through Moses.

XIII.

That all truths of whatever nature or character, which are clearly demonstrated are revelations of God's power.

That no person is a true disciple, who, while professing the name of a saint, is false to that sacred title. And that no person can enjoy eternal advancement without living for it.

That it is unlawful to take the name of God in vain on any occasion.

And that the life and example of Christ is the highest example for all to imitate. All vaunted superiority lacking these qualities is hollow and of no avail.

That every man is free to accept or reject the Gospel, but that he cannot receive remission of sins, be reconciled to God, nor enjoy eternal life in His presence on any other terms, than obedience to the Gospel, is scriptural and true.

That all men will be rewarded or punished according to their works, whether good or evil.

That the dead, who did not obey the Gospel in this life, can hear and accept it in the spirit world—their mortal relatives or friends attending to the ordinances of the Gospel in the Temples, on their behalf.

That all mankind will be resurrected from the dead and will come forth to judgment and receive either reward or punishment, which will be varied in degree, according to capacity, merit, or demerit.

And that the glorified earth will be the dwelling place of resurrected, glorified, and immortal beings, who will have previously passed their mortal probation thereon, and that they will dwell upon it forever in the light and knowledge and glory of God.

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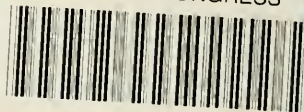
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